othing in regard to any further revolutions in the povernmental point of view everything is quiet.
seem to have got, tired of those repeated reve. one and insurrections, and have actited down to toke free and easy. Since the accession of Geffrard to the sidency of the Haytiens, the Dominicans are no longer t in dread of their black neighbors, the policy of to the Domin'cans, and drive the whites completely on the Islan's. In consequence of these trienaces, the and attacks upon them, by Soulouque and his ad with Soulouque in his ambition, schemes of terri-al, aggrandizement. But his authority being absolute , any expression of their views on this point was has'in the extreme. The five yerars' truce or armistics on which drove him from power put a new aspect on of Geffrard, the negro populace arose and ges that he would no lenger pursue the policy of his renewed for five years longer, with en the two governments. When it is unlutions in Dominica for the inst ten years have

They are larry, abow and ineffective. We got out of all pure are larry, abow and ineffective. We got out of all pure are seen going along the little brooks and rivulets, turning up the shores, agithering the sand from the rocky crevices and from below the stones over which it washes, and then washing out the gold particles in wooden bowls. They all have joweiry and trinkets, acme of very great value, radely manufactured out of this native gold, gathered by themselves, and which they wastropen their persons. But 10 get the native mon to labor systematically in miting is utterly impossible. They not be a superior of the stand of the stand of the stand of the stand, support them in congrarative idleness and ease; consequently, so far as their living is concerted, they have few cares. This, however, agriced only to the country people. In the towns and villages there are some mechanics and traders who give some, how of their and prosperity to them. Although a lethargic, quick and dodie people, they are nevertheless player and among them by foreigness.

Under the sew tariff adjustment all agricultural implements, machinery, unchanics tools, &c., are admitted duty free, and when it is remembered that there is not a saw mill in the expublic, while the mountains and plains are covered with the most magnificent forests of mahogany, pine, satin, fusic and other valuable timber, it is surprising that no enterprising Yankee has yet undertaken the importation and establishment of a sawmill in some of the districts near the principal cities. The lumber, said the principal cities. The lumber and a saw and grist mill in the expublic, while the mountains and plains are covered with the most magnificent forests of mahogany, pine, satin, fusic and other valuable timber, it is surprising that no enterprising Yankee has yet undertaken the information and establishment of a sawmill in some of the districts near the principal cities. The lumber, it is surprising that no enterprising Yankee has yet undertaken the information of the pri

Our Porte au Platte Correspondence.

Pour Au Player, March 4, 1860.

Political Affairs Quiet—Truce and Ultimate Para with the Haytiens—The Yana Navigation Company—The Covernment Favorable to the Introduction of Vankes Enterprise and Enigration—Change in Public Sentiment is Regard to the United States—The Gold Felia of Dominica—Explorations and Mining Operations, &c., &c.

Nothing in regard to any further revolutions in the

tupe.

Trade is very dull at this port now. There is at present no American vessel in the harbor, but the John Butler is expected here soon from New York. The recent drought on the north side of the island it was expected would materially injure the fine tobacce copy of the year.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

OUR NEBRASKA CORRESPONDENCE.
ORAHA CITY, N. T., MARCH 4, 1860. Oxana Oxv., N. T., March 8, 1800.
The Pike's Peak Gold Region—A Vade Mecum for Gold
Seekers—The Routes—Outfil and General Festures Per-taining to Camp Life—Mackinery Required to Work the Mines—Grand Ruch Empeded this Spring, &c.

The anticipated emigration to the gold region or the west of us some 550 miles—familiarly known as "Pike's Peak"—will doubtless exceed, during the coming season, that of any previous emigration westward. Even now, from the western part of lows, and from this Territory and Kansas, the start is being made by those who are willing to undergo the hardships attendant upon days' travel and nights' bive nac upon our plains next month. I speak of an immense c'nigration thither as a certainty; for during word sent back from there; on the contrary, the mining Eastern towns letters are constantly erriving, bearing anxious inquiries concerning routes, outfits, prices, &c., om companies and individuals preparing for a journey

One thing is now certain, that gold in found there in sufregion, enough to justify an immense mining population.

Yet the test paying portion of the mines is in the mountains, or what are termed "ceartz leads." hence re Quiring machinery and captial to succeed to any remarkable extent; and I would suggest to companies of 20, 30 or 40 to invest their surplus means in

destreated that at lexit two thirds of all the interrections and streethed with Dominics for the first to year and the destreation of Sections, you will stream the street of trouble is here got rid of.

Tow will, pertugal, have beard by this time that a project in low on 'foot here by a Bultwore company to navigation with meaners the Year arrive, which reas high a "the Clobe stouthting, and foreign eastward through the "Buyll Plazar," complete and the far famel Bay of a strength of the Buyll Plazar, but the famel Bay of a strength of the Buyll Plazar, but most control to the buyll read to the strength of the Buyll Plazar, but most control to the buyll read to the strength of the Buyll Plazar, but most control to the buyll read to the strength of the buyll read to the buyl

mediately upon traving the amount liver trains are local composed of from the 16 thirty or lorly wagon, with probably three men to each wagon. They select a captain, and the traine band together, move together, canny together, and, if needs be fight together. At right, or about surset, and, if needs be fight together. At right, or about surset, and, if needs be fight together. At right, or about surset, and if needs be fight together. At right, or about surset, and if needs the leading to their stock, a portion current at the control of the leading of their stock, a portion current and crink their office. The time places and cups are then washed and put away for morning use. Then, in groups, they gather around the fires, insteamy to some well told yarn, and, perchasee, have some music. It is no uncommon those to see these hardy fellows, in red itanuel chirts, pants stowed legisle their boots, shouch hats, and a revolver and kinfe stuck in their girdles, ind signs; in oscillous and walkings to the prairie sea. Taking it all together, forgetting the harosalpis, there is much to capty in this free and easy camp lie on the frontier.

For the come amize. For four men the prices, &c., might not here come amize. For four such prices, &c., might in the term of the control of the prices, &c., might in the term of the come amize. For four such prices, &c., might in the term of the come amize. For four such prices, &c., might in the term of the come amize. For four such prices, &c., might in the term of the come amize. For four such prices, &c., might in the term of the come amize in the four, not over \$175. Three yoke of cattle, wegon and cover, ought not to exceed \$50. Here, then, are the teams and taplements. I do the cording to present prices, \$200; then, with yokes, chains, blankete, picks, showles, axes, gold paus, not to exceed \$50. Here, then, are the teams and taplements. I do the cordinate of the come of the such states of the come of the co

THE NORWALK BANK CASE.

fiction of the Prisoner-Sentenced to Eight Years Hard Labor, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Smally.

March 23.—The United States vs. James S. Williams.— The Court overruled the objections to the indictment

The Judge in charging the jury gave a succinct history

of the case; the evidence clearly shows that the letter containing a note for \$3,000, directed to F. A. Williams, person; it also appeared that some one brought the note altered from three months to two to Adams' Express person; it also appeared that some one brought the note altered from three months to two to Adams' Express Company, to be transmitted to the Norwalk Bank; it has been proved that the letter containing the note for \$3,700 was sent to Norwalk; it is very probable that it was the zame person who took the note from the Post Office who brought it to Adams' express, and the question 'shether the person who called and got the money or, the 28th December, is entirely for the jury. The Court then reviewed the testimony which identifies the defendant as having obtained letters addressed to other parties than bimself; Mrs. McMenomy sta', a that she requested him to call on one occasion for an advertised letter for her daughter, but that, for some *r' asson er another, he did not get it, and she proquent it from another, one of the letters; and that if the letter program from the Post Office was not the one addressed the \$F. A. Williams, it was important that 'the defendant show'ad have shown that how as at hat time authorized by 'some other person of the name of Williams to call for a letter. In the absence of such testimony, there is a str'ing presumption against his being able to do so. With regard to the winesses having on a former occasion identified Heary Williams, and on the present trial identifying the defendant, was a matter for the jury to say on which occasion they sare correct, or whether they were m'ankenia both cases, and that they government have not yet got the right man. Taking this evidence as it stands, with the previous metake, the jury would say whether this respondent is the trans. If, kow ever, they be heve the witnesses for the government on the yrecent trial, then there was afteng proof that the respondent is the person who obtained the letter from the Post Office and subsequently received the money from Adams' Express. The defendant's counsel claim that they have as shaken the testimony of identification that they alway and that he another it is claimed to have been drawn from the Post Office, an Company, to be transmitted to the Norwalk Bank; it has been proved that the letter containing the note for \$3,000

the consequences.

It answer to counsel, the Judgs referred to his minutes and instructed the jury in one or two points. The jury retired at half-past eleven o'clock, and at twelve o'clock entered the court with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner received the verdict with feelings of

entered the court with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner received the verdict with feelings of emotion.

The Judge sa'd—Gentlemen, you will please accept the thanks of the Court for your stiention to this long and ledious case. You are discharged until Monday morning.

Mr. Hidgway asked a postpacement of the sentance, in order to give time to make a bill of exceptions.

The Judge refused a postpacement of the sentance, in order to give time to make a bill of exceptions.

The Judge refused the motion, as the objections wore merely technical.

The prisoner was then asked what be had to say why sentence should not be pronounced againsthian.

Williams replied in an excited manner, and declared his knoceance before God. He synke of his family difficulties, and charged his wife with being untrue to him, having left the deeme and descring be confidered, the youngest of whom was only three weeks old at the time. He begged of the Court to suspend sentence until he had made some settlement for his aged mother, now on her death bed, and his three children, thrown on the mercy of the world. He was unnocent; but the government should have a sacrifice. They ought to be satisfied, for they had got five. The prisoner was proceeding about hit wife and family affairs, when he was stepped by the Court.

The Judge, in passi g sentence on the prisoner, said that the Court fully concaired in the verdict or the jury. Indeed, he did not see how, consistently with their oaths, and the evidence, they could have done otherwise than convict him. The manner in which the crime was committed showed great deliberation, and skilful soberning. The prisoner had been ably defended by counsel; but the jury were convicced of his guilt, and the Court concurred in the conclusion they had come to. The sentence of the law is that you be imprisoned at hard labor in Sing Sing for the term of eight years.

Exercised B Mallet, master of the ship John Cottle, was arraigned for the marder of John H. Perry, mate of the vessel, and pleaded not guilt. Remanded

AMBIER MAILET, master of the ship John Cottle, was arraigned for the nurder of John H. Perry, mate of the verse, and pleaded not guity. Remanded.

CHARGE OF REVOLT AT SEA.

Henry Johnson, and four others of the crew of the brig Humming Bird, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of revolt. Hemanded.

SENTENCED TO SING SING FOR PIVE YEARS.

John W. Curits, a miscrably clas young man, convicted of passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be such, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing.

The prisoner, on being removed, said, "I'll be used to it by that time."

by that time."

ANOTHER SENTENCE FOR STEALING LETTERS.
Dabiel H Palmer, a genteel looking young man, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the letter boxes attached to the lamp posts, was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon

pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the letter boxes attached to the lamp posts, was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Falmer replied that he had to say that he was guilty of the offence, and he was truly sorry for it. When he was caught he confessed it, and relinquished everything to the letter of the confessed it, and relinquished everything to the letter of the letter of the same in the employ of the contractor. It was his first offence; and he hoped that his previous good charactor and his wife and children would make some consideration in the mind of the Court. If independent were suspended he would promise to leave the country and lead a holy and righteous life elsewhere.

The Judge, in passing sculence, saif that Palmer had been indicted for stealing letters from the Post Offlice, and had pleaded guilty, thus saving time and exposuse to the sovernment. Your case is one which appeals to the sympathy of the Court, you ask that sentence be suspended, but there is no pardoning power in the Court—that belongs to another power. But we have a disorction, and we are disposed to be lement. The highest penalty awarded for the offence is ten years' imprisonment—the lowest is two years. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for two years and six months.

The Court adjourned to Monday, when it will be opened by Judge Betts. Judge Smally leaves town, but will return to take up the calendar on the first Taesday in April.

March 23.—Jones Dondoce as Euphanes Hirst.—This action was brought by James Bondhoe, as had fifteen years eld, by his father. Thomas Dondoce, as his grardism, agoinst Euphraces Hirst, the principal teacher in Ward School No. 18, Nineteenth ward. It appeared that the boy had formerly attended the school and had been expelled by the celeradant some eight months ago for neglect; that on the Six of January last the boy on passing the school house was called into the yard by a son of the faniler to asks him in washing but the yard; that the

HISTS TO DESCRIPE PURSUEUR.—A custom provalls in the leading cities of Germany for merchants, lawyers, physicians and other professional men to set apart a cartain portion of every day when they can be iound with certainty at their places of business, and appended to each ratue in the Directory is to be found the time at which they can be so found. The convenience of this system in all large cities is apparent; and we suggest to the compilers of our Directories the propriety of adopting it in New York. If merchants and professional men would fix a certain interval every day to receive business calls it would prove a vast caving of time to their outcomers and clients, especially to strangers, who are frecalls it would prove a vast saving of time to their oustomers and clients, especially to strangers, who are frequently compelled to make repeated fruitless calls. Country merchants generally desire to see the principals of the criablishments with which they trade before making their purchases; but, from the uncertainty of finding them at home, they are often subject to great disappointment and loss of time. By inserting after each address in the Directory the hour at which they can be found, this difficulty would be obviated. It would not occupy one fourth of a line to do this—say: "From him to eleven," or "from two to four," or any other convenient interval. Such an addition to our City Directory, it strikes us, would be a most desirable improvement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Conviction of Banney, the Gift Book Swindler-McIntyre and Tucker Indicted for the Alleged Attempt to Bribe Ald. Brady, &c. Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

DISCLARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

MARCH 23.—Soon after the opening of the C. Jurt, the Grand Jury entered with a large batch of Endictments, which the Foreman handed to the Clerk, stating that the business before them was finished. The City Judge observed that as the Court would be in session. next week, and the Court would be in session.

of the term, and thus expedite the public business; but as the District Attorney had no other complaints awaiting their action, they were discharged, with the thanks of the Court

Among the indictments was one charging James McLaughlin with instigating a dog fight. It will be remembered that when the defendant was brought to triat the other day, his counset, discovered one or two flaws in it, and, by interposing technical legal objections, succeeded in his motifier by quash is. Although Judge Russell was compelled by statute to grant the motion, he ordered a new birl to be Thund, and when it was presented this moving, issued a bench warrant for his arrest. The triest will probably take place next month, and trest will probably take place next month, and, as canine exhibitions have become a feature of metropolitan amusements, the "fancy" will be on hand in full force, and will, no doubt, secure the services of a "brilliant array of counsel" to protect their rights.

M'INTYRE AND TUCKER INDICTED FOR AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO M'INTER AND TUCKER INDICINE FOR AN ALEGED ATTERFT TO BRIDE ALDERMAN BRADY.

The Grand Jury ciso indicted Wm. N. McIotyre and Joseph C. Turker, of the Daily News, for attempting to bribe Alderman Brady, who, it is alleged, was approached by the defendants in order to secure his vote in fever of Gideon J. Tucker, for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. There were two indictand the other for a misdemeanor. A warrant for the ar-rest of Mesers. Molntyre & Tucker was immediately issued and placed in the hands of one of the officers of the Court, who, after a brief absence, returned with Mr. McIa tyre, who, when informed of the charge against him, gave ball in the sum of \$4,000,—\$2,000 on each indictment Mr. Gurshin Cohen, of 105 Sulfivan street, one of the deputy collectors of assessments, became his bondsman.

Mr. Tucker had not presented himself at the adjournment of the Court, but he will undoubtedly be arrested to morrow.

As soon as the preliminary business was disposed of, the District Attorney called on the case of Adolphus Ran-Ley, the gift book publisher, who was charged with per-petrating a "gross fraud" upon John Hock. There were

chough to believe Ranney's assurances to the contrary, and went South, but soon returned to New York and demanded his Set, which Ranney refused to diagorge, stating that he had invested it in other business.

Augustia Wulfing and Frederick Nessing were also examined, whose statements were similar to the stories of the previous witnesses.

The presecution having closed their case, the junior counsel for the defence proceeded to argue that the indictment was not valid because, the law of 1853 referred to statutory effences, and if the statute referred to common law. He was followed by Mr. Brady, on the strict meaning and scope of the act of 1853, which related to mock auctions and gross frauds. The fastatute previded that a misdemeanor at common law was punishable as a felony. The counsel mainstance that a misdemeanor at common law was punishable as a felony. The counsel mainstance that a misdemeanor at common law only related to jubble trands, such as meck auctions, having and using false weights, &c., but did not embrace private cheasis, soch as was charged against the defendant. Mr. Brady mainstance that there was a fatal defect in the indictanced, which charged that the defendant is made in the such countries.

Mr. Sedgwick replied, remarking that the simple questions, when it was not shown that what he said was not true.

Mr. Sedgwick replied, remarking that the simple questions at issue was the construction of the words of a statute. He maintained that the statute of 1853 was meant to enlarge the law against false pretences, and under it he indictment was only clerical, and did not affect its validity and he forther held that the law of 1853 applied to the case under consideration. His Honor initionated that counsel for the defence would have the benefit of an appeal to a higher tribural.

The case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court.

The City Judge instructed the jury under the charge of the Court.

The case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the count. The was not remained

MARKE 23.—Proper M Womer vs. Markel O. Roberts and others.—In this case an order to show cause why an injunction should not usue, was served on Mr. Roberts and others, and to day it came up for hearing. It appears that Mr. Wetmore was appointed by George Law, M. O. Roberts and Mr. Hellvain, as a trustee to hold a mortgage that Mr. Wetmore was appointed by George Law, M. O. Roberts and Mr. Mclivain, as a trustee to hold a mortgage on the steamers Ohio and Georga, to secure the payment of the government of \$290,000 advanced by the government to the contractors in 1849, to aid in the construction of those vesses; and he (Mr. W) claims that he is entitled to a commission on the money advanced by the government. The sindartit of Mr. Roberts shows that Mr. Westmore himself was one of the contractors to build the ships; that the money was borrowed by all the parties, including Wetmore; that Wetmore himself received \$45,000 of it in the shape of stock, agreeing to pay so much of the government loan himself; that he sold the stock for \$45,000, but never paid off his share of the loan, which had to de paid by Mr. Roberts and his associates, in order to ducherge the lien; and he (Roberts) submits that—
First—Wetmore has no right to tak for a commission against his partners—himself having got part of the money.

Second—That, if he has a right to it, he has been paid many times over by the \$45,000 he received, as well as by other moneys paid by Mr. Roberts for Mr. Wetmore, amounting to about \$60,000.

Third—That Wetmore can have no lien, because he was never in powerssion of the ships.

Mr. Wetmore denies that he was Navy Agent, and insist that his lien is good against those who claim the ships, even if he was an original partner in the loan.

BLIPS, even if he was an original partner in the loan. Declaion reserved.

Tax on DEUMERSS.—A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to tax outside drammers and merchanis who pass through that State selling goods by samples, so as to put them on an equality with Tennessee nerchants, who pay taxes to the State for vending merchants,

The from the landes times. Feb. 241
dy. dite 'Humors of a shipwrack' prefixed to a comea' and control of the state of a state of the state of a state in state of the state of a state in state of a state of a state in state of a state of a

A continued round of applaume followed the descent of the curtain, and a call was raised for the atthor, to which the curtain, and a call was raised for the atthor, to which had been rece contently responded by confessing that he had been rece contently responded by confessing that he had been rece contently responded by confessing that he had been received with the bouse.

NEW OFERA AT THE THEATRE LYBIQUE, PARIS.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 29]

The novelty of the week has been M. Gouno's opera comique "Philemon et Baucia", composed, as a one act opera, for Baden, and now extended into three acts for Faris.—an amphilication which will not add to the reputation, and especially by how the "Modern Majer's Lail," and especially by how by his "Modern Majer's Lail," and especially by how by his "Modern Majer's Lail," and especially by how the "Modern Majer's Lail, and especially by how the "Modern Majer's Lail, and the state of the developed modern Majer's Lail, and are received with such earnest hospitality that the gratified Deity resolves to grant any favor which the old people mod tesire, but is surprised to find they really? have no wish ungratified—they are perfectly contented with their happy poverty. At lail Mme. Bancis acovas, in very pretty "couplets," that ahe woulf not object to be restored, with her husband, to youth, and this git Jupiter resolves to bestow. Vulcan, who has assumed the perfectly with her husband, to youth, and this git Jupiter resolves to bestow. Vulcan, who has assumed the perfect of the property of the state of the perfect of t

HARD Times in Vermont—A letter from Montpeller says:—Trade, this season, has been unusually dull heremuch more to than even during the panic winter of 1857-8. The principal reason, so far as the causes originate in the country, is the holding back of produce by the larmers, who seem to think prices must rise. The consequence is, that the great bulk of the dairy products of all this rection of the State, are now on hand; but they must row be brought in soon or the losses of the owners will be their sufficient purithment for the folly which has not only injured themselves but many others.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.—The National Executive Central Committee of the convittional Union party, at a late meeting, resolved upon the 9th of May next as the day for holding the Convention of that party to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The place for the meeting of the Convention is the city of Bal-timore. Constitutional Union men in each State are in-

Seymour first ran for Governor of Connecticut in 1846. He was defeated by Gov. Trumbull, whig, by 3,000 majority. He was subsequently elected, in 1850, by 800 majority, over Foster, whig. In 1851 he again beat Foster by 1,300 majority. In 1852 he beat Kendrick, whig, by 3,400 majority, and in 1853 he succeeded by 1,800 majority over the combined vote of the whig and free soil candidates.

PRITERS SEWARD TO BATES -The Atlanta (Ga.) & Confederacy, an ultra pro-slavery fire-onting organ

Confederacy, an ultra pro-slavery fire eating organ, says:—

We would a thousand times rather see Wm. H. Seward the next President of the United States than Edward Rates. So far as the question of slavery is concerned, they are identical in principle; while Seward is a bold, cloquent and able stateaman, with a world wide reputation, the Missouri reprobate is a political feesil, with not the first element of states manethy in his composition; yet he heas all the elements of strength claimed for him by the New York Tribune. He is a Southern man by birth, living in a slave State, and holding to the principle of the Wilmot provise with regard to slavery in the Territories. This is the cardinal principle of black republicanism—"copposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories." We come, then, to the conclusion that the black republican nomination for the Presidency lies between Wm. H. Seward and Felward Bates; the latter has the incide track. But give us the able and distinguished black republican Serator ten times over before the skulking Missouri apostate, who would sell his native South for a mess of abolition pottage.

Vezo of the Missouri, has veteed the Free Negro bills.

States and the constitution of the State of Missourt. He

States and the constitution of article 3, Constitution of the united States, it is declared that "the trial of all orimss except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury." Article 5, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, says: "No person," making no distinction as regarda color or political condition, "shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, "s" and be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." and in article 6 it is further declared that "in all oriminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and pub ic trial by an impeatial jury." From these quots tions it is very clear that the federal constitution recent in the control of liberty, and guarantees to them a trial by jury. It must therefore be regarded as one of the fundamental right that lie at the basis of all governments within the juriedition of said constitution. The constitution of Massouri state the same right, and still more explicit. The eightests the same right, and still more explicit.

Go PERFARED,-The dricking establish

MARKACHUSETTS A PENAL COLONY.—A bill has been intro-duced in the Legislature of Louisiana for the transporta-tion of all negroes convicted of capital crimes to the State of Massachusetts. The bill passed its first reading, and

was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.
The Tannessee Free Negro Bill.—The Nashville News of the 1st inst , says:-The bill for the expulsion of free persons of color from the State, as amended in the Se concurrence.

republican paper recently started in that section, called the Irrepressible Conflict, has suspended. This "irrepres-sible" doctrine is sure to lead to a suspension of some kind eventually. John Brown was suspended for practicing it, and here is a newspaper suspended for presch-

black republican daily paper of considerable dimensions formerly, has lost the State printing, and is now forced to reduce its size nearly one half.

Presidential Document.

LETTER FROM HON. ELWARD BATES, OF MISSOURI.

Below is the reply of the Hon. Edward Bates to certain interrogatories propounded by the Missouri dalegates to the Chicago Convention:—

GENTIAMEN—I have received your letter prop to me certain questions, seven in number, which i pose will cover mest, if not all, of the grounds of versy in the approaching Presidential election.

With pleasure I will answer your questions. Before doing so, allow me to glace at the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, and the strangeness of the fact that I, a more private man, an called upon to make arowals and analysis of the strangeness of the fact that I, a more private man, an called upon to make arowals and available to the strangeness of the fact that

proof that my name has been put forward only in a spirit of barmony and peace, and with a hope of preventing all division and controversy among those who, for their own-raiety and the public good, ought to be united in their action.

For all this I am deeply grateful; and as far as concerns me personally, I must declare, in simple trath, that if the movement go no farther, and produce no personal results, still I am paid and overpaid for a life of labor, and for whatever of realous effort and patient watching I have been able to bestow in support of a line of governmental policy which believe to be for the present and permanent good of the country.

Now, gentlemen, I preced to answer your questions, briefly indeed, our mily, plainly, and with all possible fankness; and I do this the more willingly, because I have received from individuals many letters—too many to be esparately answered—and have seen in reasy publications articles making urgent calls upon me for such state ment of my views.

FIRST—HAVENY AND IN EXTINCTION IN THE TERMINORIES.

On this subject, in the States and in the Territories, I have no new opinions—no cominions formed in reliation to the present array of partice. I am occur in the little in the midst of that struggle.

At that time my position required me to seek all the means of knowledge within my reach, and to study Diriciples involved with all the powers of my mind, and arrived at the conclusions which no subsequent event induced me to change. The extisence of negro relavery in our country had not beginning in the early time, of the colony, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time—jet while it continued; a mission the colony, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time—jet while it continued; a mission the results of the colonists.

I taught by those who made our government, and enlithen the rain in connection with the point. I